

What Is Claimed Is:

1. An organic electroluminescent display device, comprising:

first and second substrates bonded together, the first and second substrates having a plurality of pixel regions, each pixel region includes a central portion and first and second portions at both sides of the central portion;

a driving element on an inner surface of the first substrate within each of the plurality of pixel regions, the driving element being disposed in the central portion;

first and second connection electrodes contacting the driving element and disposed in the first and second portions;

a first electrode on an inner surface of the second substrate;

an organic electroluminescent layer on the first electrode; and

a second electrode on the organic electroluminescent layer,

wherein the second electrode contacts the first and second connection electrodes.

2. The device according to claim 1, wherein the driving element includes a thin film transistor having a driving active layer, a driving gate electrode, a driving source electrode, and a driving drain electrode.

3. The device according to claim 2, wherein the driving drain electrode includes a first extension in the first portion and a second extension in the second portion.
4. The device according to claim 3, wherein the first and second connection electrodes contact the first and second extensions, respectively.
5. The device according to claim 1, further comprising a switching element connected to the driving element via a capacitor.
6. The device according to claim 5, wherein the switching element includes a gate electrode connected to a gate line, a source connected to a data line, and a drain connected to a first electrode of the capacitor.
7. The device according to claim 6, wherein the driving element includes a source connected to a second electrode of the capacitor.
8. The device according to claim 6, wherein the drain of the switching element is connected to a gate of the driving element.

9. The device according to claim 1, wherein the first electrode is an anode for injecting holes into the organic electroluminescent layer and the second electrode is a cathode for injecting electrons into the organic electroluminescent layer.

10. The device according to claim 9, wherein the first electrode includes one of indium-tin-oxide (ITO) and indium-zinc-oxide (IZO).

11. The device according to claim 9, wherein the second electrode includes at least one of aluminum (Al), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and lithium (Li).

12. The device according to claim 1, wherein the organic electroluminescent layer includes a hole-transporting layer and an electron-transporting layer.

13. A method of fabricating an organic electroluminescent display device, comprising:

forming a driving element on a first substrate having a plurality of pixel regions, each pixel region including a central portion and first and second portions at both sides of the central portion, the driving element being disposed in the central portion;

forming first and second connection electrodes contacting the driving element, the first and second connection electrodes being respectively disposed in the first and second portions;

forming a first electrode on a second substrate;

forming an organic electroluminescent layer on the first electrode;

forming a second electrode on the organic electroluminescent layer; and

bonding the first and second substrates together such that the second electrode contacts the first and second connection electrodes.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein forming of the driving element includes forming a driving active layer, forming a driving gate electrode, and forming driving source and drain electrodes.

15. The method according to claim 14, wherein the driving drain electrode includes a first extension in the first portion and a second extension in the second portion.

16. The method according to claim 15, wherein the first and second connection electrodes contact the first and second extensions, respectively.

17. The method according to claim 13, further comprising forming a switching element connected to the driving element.
18. The method according to claim 13, wherein the first electrode is an anode for injecting holes into the organic electroluminescent layer and the second electrode is a cathode for injecting electrons into the organic electroluminescent layer.
19. The method according to claim 18, wherein the first electrode includes one of indium-tin-oxide (ITO) and indium-zinc-oxide (IZO).
20. The device according to claim 18, wherein the second electrode includes at least one of aluminum (Al), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and lithium (Li).
21. The method according to claim 13, wherein the organic electroluminescent layer includes a hole-transporting layer and an electron-transporting layer.